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EMMANUEL T. HERNANDEZ

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

IN RE SUNPOWER SECURITIES
LITIGATION

Case No. CV 09-5473-RS
(Consolidated)

CLASS ACTION

**~~[PROPOSED]~~ STIPULATED
PROTECTIVE ORDER GOVERNING
CONFIDENTIALITY**

1 **1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS**

2 Disclosure and discovery activity in this action may involve production of confidential,
3 proprietary, and/or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and
4 from use for any purpose other than prosecuting or defending this litigation would be warranted.
5 Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate and agree to the following Protective Order (“Order”),
6 subject to Court approval. The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket
7 protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords extends
8 only to the limited information or items that are entitled under the applicable legal principles to
9 treatment as confidential. The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 11, below, that
10 this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information under seal;
11 Civil Local Rule 79-5 and General Order 62 set forth the procedures that must be followed and
12 the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material
13 under seal.

14 **2. DEFINITIONS**

15 2.1 Challenging Party: A Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of
16 information or items under this Order.

17 2.2 “Confidential” Information or Items: Information (regardless of how it is
18 generated, stored, or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule
19 of Civil Procedure 26(c).

20 2.3 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel of Record and In-House Counsel (as
21 well as their support staffs).

22 2.4 Designating Party: A Party or Non-Party that designates information or items
23 produced in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “Confidential.”

24 2.5 Disclosure or Discovery Material: All information or items, regardless of the
25 medium or manner generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, testimony,
26 transcripts, or tangible things) that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to
27 discovery in this matter.
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1 2.6 Expert and/or Consultant: A person who has been retained by a Party or its
2 Counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a consultant in this action. This definition includes a
3 professional jury or trial consultant retained in connection with this litigation.

4 2.7 "Highly Confidential" Information or Items: Extremely sensitive "Confidential"
5 product-, competitive-, or technology-related information or items, disclosure of which to another
6 Party or Non-Party would create a substantial risk of serious harm that could not be avoided by
7 less restrictive means.

8 2.8 In-House Counsel: Attorneys who are employees of a Party. In-House Counsel
9 does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.

10 2.9 Individual Defendants: Thomas H. Werner, Dennis V. Arriola, and Emmanuel
11 T. Hernandez.

12 2.10 Non-Party: Any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other
13 entity not named as a Party to this action.

14 2.11 Outside Counsel of Record: Attorneys who are not employees of a Party but who
15 are retained to represent or advise a Party in this action and have appeared in this action on behalf
16 of that Party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that Party,
17 including independent contract attorneys and third-party investigators hired by outside counsel
18 who have signed the "Agreement to Be Bound By Protective Order" (Exhibit A).

19 2.12 Party: Any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees,
20 consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staff).

21 2.13 Producing Party: A Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery
22 Material in this action.

23 2.14 Professional Vendors: Persons or entities that provide litigation support services
24 (e.g., photocopying; videotaping; translating; preparing exhibits or demonstrations; organizing,
25 storing, retrieving data in any form or medium; etc.) and their employees and subcontractors.

26 2.15 Protected Material: Any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as
27 "Confidential."
28

2.16 Receiving Party: A Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a Producing Party.

3. **SCOPE**

The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material, but also (1) any information copied or extracted therefrom; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations thereof; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by Parties or Counsel to or in court or in other settings that reveal Protected Material. However, the protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order do not cover information that is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a Receiving Party or becomes part of the public domain after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as a result of publication not involving a violation of this Order, including becoming part of the public record through trial or otherwise. Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by a separate agreement or order.

4. **DURATION**

Even after the final termination of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a Court order otherwise directs. Final termination shall be deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all claims and defenses in this action, with or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after the completion and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this action, including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time pursuant to applicable law.

5. **DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL**

5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. To the extent it is practical to do so, each Party or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards set forth in Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c). The Parties have established a procedure to meet and confer to resolve challenges to specific confidentiality designations, as set forth below in Section 6.2. Designations that are shown to be clearly

1 unjustified or made for an improper purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily encumber or delay the case
2 development process or to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may
3 expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

4 5.2 De-Designating Material: If it comes to a Designating Party's or a Non-Party's
5 attention that information or items that it designated for protection do not qualify for protection,
6 that Designating Party or Non-Party must promptly notify all other parties that it is withdrawing
7 the mistaken designation.

8 5.3 Manner and Timing of Designations: Except as otherwise provided in this Order,
9 or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, material that qualifies for protection under this Order must
10 be clearly so designated before the material is disclosed or produced.

11 (a) Information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents, but
12 excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings). To designate
13 information in documentary form as Protected Material, the Producing Party shall affix the legend
14 "Confidential" to each page that contains protected material.

15 A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection
16 need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which
17 material it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all
18 of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed "Confidential." After the
19 inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the Producing Party
20 must determine which documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order.
21 Then, before producing the specified documents, the Producing Party may affix the
22 "Confidential" legend to each page that contains Protected Material.

23 A Party may have the right to designate documents produced by another Party or Non-
24 Party "Confidential" subject to the terms of this Order including, but not limited, to the provisions
25 for challenging confidentiality designations set forth in Section 6, below. Within 21 days of
26 receipt of such documents, the Designating Party shall provide notice to all other Parties and the
27 producing Non-Party of such designation. After receiving this notice and upon agreement from
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1 the Producing Party, the Designating Party or the Producing Party or Non-Party shall affix the
2 “Confidential” legend to the documents designated.

3 (b) Testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial proceedings. To
4 designate testimony given in deposition, pursuant to letters rogatory, or in other pretrial
5 proceedings as Protected Material, any Party or the Non-Party offering the testimony may
6 identify all protected testimony. A Party or Non-Party that offers or gives the testimony shall
7 have 21 days after receipt of the transcript to identify the specific portions of the testimony as to
8 which protection is sought and to specify the level of protection being asserted. Only those
9 portions of the testimony that are appropriately designated for protection within 21 days after
10 receipt of the transcript shall be covered by the provisions of this Order. All testimony given in
11 depositions, pursuant to letters rogatory, or in other pretrial proceedings shall be designated as
12 “Confidential” from the date of the testimony until the expiration of the 21 days following receipt
13 of the transcript.

14 To the extent it is practicable to do so, parties shall give the other parties general notice if
15 they reasonably expect a deposition, hearing, or other proceeding to include Protected Material so
16 that the other parties can ensure that only authorized individuals who have signed the “Agreement
17 to Be Bound By Protective Order” (Exhibit A) are present at those proceedings. The use of a
18 document as an exhibit at a deposition shall not in any way affect its designation as
19 “Confidential.”

20 Transcript pages containing Protected Material must be separately bound by the court
21 reporter, who must affix to the top of each such page the legend “Confidential,” as instructed by
22 the Party or Non-Party designating the testimony.

23 (c) Information produced in some form other than documentary, and any other
24 tangible items. To designate information produced in some form other than documentary and
25 other tangible items as Protected Material, the Producing Party shall affix in a prominent place on
26 the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the legend
27 “Confidential.”
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1 A Party may designate non-documentary materials produced by another Party or Non-
2 Party as “Confidential,” subject to the same requirements as Section 5.3(a) above.

3 5.4 Inadvertent Failures to Designate: If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to
4 designate qualified information or items or testimony as “Confidential” does not, standing alone,
5 waive the Designating Party’s right to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon
6 timely correction of a designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure
7 that the material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

8 5.5 “Highly Confidential” Information or Items: A Party may designate “Highly
9 Confidential” information or items pending entry of a suitable supplemental protective order
10 concerning their treatment unless the Court rules the material is not entitled to such protection.
11 Pending entry of a supplemental protective order, or as otherwise agreed to by both Parties, the
12 Parties will treat such material as “Attorneys’ Eyes Only.”

13 6. **CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS**

14 6.1 Timing of Challenges: Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of
15 confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party’s confidentiality
16 designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic
17 burdens, or a later significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right
18 to challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the
19 original designation is disclosed.

20 6.2 Meet and Confer: A Party that elects to initiate a challenge to a confidentiality
21 designation must do so in good faith and must confer directly with Counsel for the Designating
22 Party. In conferring, the Challenging Party must explain the basis for its belief that the
23 confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the Designating Party an opportunity to
24 review the designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change in designation
25 is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen designation. A Challenging Party may proceed to
26 the next stage of the challenge process only if it has engaged in this meet and confer process first
27 or establishes that the Designating Party is unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process
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1 in a timely manner. Absent good cause, such as a large number of disputed documents for the
 2 parties to analyze, the parties shall have 10 days from the initial notification of a challenge to
 3 complete the meet and confer process.

4 6.3 Judicial Intervention: If the Challenging Party and the Designating Party are
 5 unable to resolve a dispute about a confidentiality designation in the manner provided in
 6 paragraph 6.2 above, the Challenging Party may contest the confidentiality designation by filing
 7 and serving a discovery motion as provided in the Civil Local Rules. Absent good cause, such a
 8 motion must be made within 45 days of the parties agreeing that the meet and confer process will
 9 not resolve their dispute. Each such motion must be accompanied by a statement that affirms that
 10 the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed in the preceding
 11 paragraph. Frivolous challenges, and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or
 12 impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other Parties), may expose the Challenging Party to
 13 sanctions.

14 The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating
 15 Party. The Designating Party bears the burden, for each particular document it seeks to protect,
 16 of showing that the confidentiality designation is proper under the terms of this Order.

17 Notwithstanding any challenge to the designation of material as Protected Material, all
 18 such documents shall be treated as such and shall be subject to the provisions of this Order unless
 19 and until one of the following occurs: (a) the Designating Party withdraws such designation in
 20 writing to all Parties and no other Party has designated that material as Protected Material; or (b)
 21 the Court rules the material is not Protected Material.

22 7. **ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL**

23 7.1 Basic Principles: A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed
 24 or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for prosecuting,
 25 defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only
 26 to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation
 27 has been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of Section 13 below.

1 Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and
2 in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

3 7.2 Disclosure of “Confidential” Information or Items: Unless otherwise ordered by
4 the Court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any
5 information or item designated “Confidential” only to:

6 (a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as
7 employees of said Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the
8 information for this litigation and who have signed the “Agreement to Be Bound By Protective
9 Order” (Exhibit A);

10 (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including In-House Counsel) of the
11 Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have
12 signed the “Agreement to Be Bound By Protective Order” (Exhibit A);

13 (c) Experts and/or Consultants of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is
14 reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Agreement to Be Bound By
15 Protective Order” (Exhibit A);

16 (d) the Court and its personnel;

17 (e) court reporters or videographers and their staff, mediators and their staff,
18 professional jury or trial consultants, mock jurors, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure
19 is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Agreement to Be Bound By
20 Protective Order” (Exhibit A);

21 (f) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a
22 custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information and who has signed
23 the “Agreement to Be Bound By Protective Order” (Exhibit A); and

24 (g) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is
25 reasonably necessary and who have signed the “Agreement to Be Bound by Protective Order”
26 (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the Court. Pages of
27 transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material must be
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1 separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted
2 under this Order.

3 **8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN**
4 **OTHER LITIGATION**

5 If a Receiving Party is served with a subpoena or an order issued in other litigation that
6 compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as “Confidential,” the
7 Receiving Party must so notify the Designating Party, in writing (by email, if possible)
8 immediately and in no event more than five court days after learning of the receipt of the
9 subpoena or order. Such notification must include a copy of the subpoena or court order.

10 The Receiving Party also must inform in writing as soon as reasonably practicable the
11 party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the
12 material covered by the subpoena or order is the subject of this Order. In addition, the Receiving
13 Party must deliver a copy of this Order promptly to the party in the other action that caused the
14 subpoena or order to issue.

15 If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the
16 subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as
17 “Confidential” before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued,
18 unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party’s permission.

19 The purpose of imposing these duties is to alert the interested parties to the existence of
20 this Order and to afford the Designating Party in this case an opportunity to try to protect its
21 confidentiality interests in the court from which the subpoena or order issued. The Designating
22 Party shall bear the burdens and the expenses of seeking protection in that court of its confidential
23 material – and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a
24 Receiving Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

25 **9. A NON-PARTY’S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED IN**
26 **THIS LITIGATION**

27 (a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in
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1 this action and designated as “Confidential.” Such information produced by a Non-Party in
2 connection with this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this Order.
3 Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking
4 additional protections.

5 (b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a
6 Non-Party’s confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement
7 with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party’s confidential information, then the Party shall:

8 1. promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that
9 some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-
10 Party;

11 2. promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of this Protective Order, the
12 relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the information requested;
13 and

14 3. make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.

15 (c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this court within 14
16 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the
17 Non-Party’s confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely
18 objects or seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its
19 possession or control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a
20 determination by the court. Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the
21 burden and expense of seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.

22 **10. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL**

23 If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected
24 Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Order, the Receiving
25 Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized
26 disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the
27 person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and
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(d) request such person or persons to agree to execute the “Agreement to Be Bound By Protective Order” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

11. FILING PROTECTED MATERIAL

Without written permission from the Designating Party or a court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in the public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material must comply with Civil Local Rule 79-5 and General Order 62. Protected Material may only be filed under seal pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue. Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5 and General Order 62, a sealing order will issue only upon a request establishing that the Protected Material at issue is privileged, protectable as a trade secret, or otherwise entitled to protection under the law.

Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(d), within 7 days of the submitting Party’s request for a sealing order, the Designating Party must file with the Court and serve a declaration establishing that the designated information is sealable, and must lodge and serve a narrowly tailored proposed sealing order, or must withdraw the designation of confidentiality. If the Designating Party does not file its responsive declaration as required by this subsection, the document or proposed filing will be made part of the public record. Alternatively, if any Party’s request to file Protected Material under seal pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(d) and General Order 62 is denied by the Court, the Party may file the information in the public record pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(e) unless otherwise instructed by the Court.

12. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

12.1 Pursuant to Federal Rules of Evidence 502(d) and (e), the inadvertent production of information that is privileged or otherwise protected will not operate as a waiver of privilege or work-product protection in this proceeding or in any other federal or state proceeding. For purposes of this Order, an inadvertent production includes a production without prior review of the information for privilege or work product, or with use of linguistic tools in screening for

1 privilege or work-product protection. Nothing in this Section precludes a Party from otherwise
2 challenging a claim of privilege or work-product protection.

3 12.2 In the event that privileged or otherwise protected information is inadvertently
4 produced, the following procedures will apply:

5 (a) If a Producing Party discovers that it inadvertently produced information
6 that the Producing Party claims is privileged or otherwise protected work product, the Producing
7 Party will promptly (i) advise the Receiving Party of the inadvertent disclosure in writing (unless
8 written notification is impractical), and (ii) explain the basis for the claim of privilege or work-
9 product protection. After being notified, the Receiving Party shall treat the information in
10 compliance with the procedures set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B).

11 (b) If a Receiving Party discovers information that it reasonably believes to be
12 privileged or protected work product, the Receiving Party will treat the information in compliance
13 with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B) and notify the Producing Party of the disclosure
14 and identify the information. The Producing Party then has five (5) business days to (i) confirm
15 whether it intends to assert that the information is privileged or work product and (ii) provide the
16 basis for the claim of privilege or protection. The Receiving Party shall at all times treat the
17 specified information in accordance with the procedures set forth in Federal Rule of Civil
18 Procedure 26(b)(5)(B).

19 (c) To extent the Receiving Party challenges the claim of privilege or work
20 product under this Section, the Parties must meet and confer in an attempt to resolve the matter.
21 If the Parties cannot resolve the dispute, the Party challenging the claim of privilege or work
22 product shall have a reasonable amount of time to present the issue to the Court consistent with
23 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B).

24 (d) If a Party receives information that it does not reasonably believe to be
25 privileged or otherwise protected work product, disclosure or use of the information by the
26 Receiving Party, including production to a third party before notice from the Producing Party that
27 the information was inadvertently produced, will not be deemed a violation of this Order.
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1 However, under these circumstances, the Receiving Party is precluded from arguing that the
2 Producing Party waived privilege or work-product protection based solely on the Receiving
3 Party's disclosure of the inadvertently produced information to a third party.

4 (e) If the Receiving Party disclosed the inadvertently produced information to
5 a third party before receiving notice of a claim of privilege or work-product protection, it must
6 take reasonable steps to retrieve the information and to return it, sequester it until the claim is
7 resolved, or destroy it.

8 (f) If, during a deposition, the Producing Party asserts for the first time that
9 information contained in a marked exhibit was inadvertently produced and is privileged or
10 protected work product and the Receiving Party disputes the assertion, the Receiving Party may
11 present the information to the Court under seal for a determination of the claim on an expedited
12 basis, where appropriate, and reserve the right to seek to question the deponent regarding the
13 challenged information on an expedited basis, if necessary, to the extent not privileged or
14 protected. The Producing Party shall make reasonable efforts to cooperate with the Receiving
15 Party regarding additional questioning, if any, on such information to the extent ordered by the
16 Court.

17 (g) Compliance with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B) does not
18 waive the Receiving Party's right to challenge the Producing Party's assertion of privilege or
19 work-product protection.

20 13. **FINAL DISPOSITION**

21 Unless otherwise ordered or agreed in writing by the Producing Party, within 90 days after
22 the final termination of this action as defined Section 4, including appellate litigation or the time
23 period therefore, each Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party
24 or destroy such material, at the Receiving Party's option. As used in this subdivision, "all
25 Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries, or any other form of
26 reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Whether the Protected Material is
27 returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written certification to the Producing
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1 Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) by the 60 day deadline that
2 identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or
3 destroyed and that affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts,
4 compilations, summaries, or other forms of reproducing or capturing any of the Protected
5 Material. Notwithstanding this Provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all
6 pleadings, motion papers, transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial
7 exhibits, expert reports or attorney work product, even if such materials contain Protected
8 Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to
9 this Order as set forth in Section 4 (DURATION), above.

10 **14. MISCELLANEOUS**

11 14.1 Right to Further Relief: Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to
12 seek modification of this Order by proper application to the Court on notice to the other Parties
13 hereto for good cause.

14 14.2 Right to Assert Other Objections: By stipulating to the entry of this Protective
15 Order, no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any
16 information or item on any ground not addressed in this Order. Similarly, no Party waives any
17 right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Order.

18 14.3 No Waiver: Entering into, agreeing to, and/or producing or receiving material
19 designated as "Confidential," or otherwise complying with the terms of this Order shall not:

20 (a) Operate as an admission by any party that any particular material
21 designated as Protected Material constitutes or does not constitute trade secrets, proprietary or
22 commercially sensitive information, or any other type of Protected Material;

23 (b) Prejudice in any way the rights of the Parties to object to the production of
24 documents they consider not subject to discovery;

25 (c) Prejudice in any way the rights of any Party to object to the authenticity or
26 admissibility into evidence of any document, testimony, or other evidence subject to this Order;

(d) Prejudice in any way the rights of a Party to petition the Court for a further protective order relating to any purportedly Protected Material;

(e) Prevent the Parties to this Order from agreeing in writing or on the record during a deposition or hearing in this action to alter or waive the provisions or protections provided for herein with respect to any particular information or material;

(f) Be deemed to waive any applicable privilege or work product protection, or to affect the ability of a Party to seek relief for an inadvertent disclosure of material protected by privilege or work product protection; and/or

(g) Prevent a Party or Non-Party from objecting to discovery that it believes to be improper, including objections based upon the privileged, confidential, or proprietary nature of the Protected Material requested.

14.4 Subject to Jurisdiction: All persons who have access to information or material designated as Protected Material under this Order acknowledge that they are bound by this Order and submit to the jurisdiction of this Court for the purposes of enforcing this Protective Order.

IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

Dated: August 13, 2012

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-and-

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Retirement System, Första-AP Fonden, and
Danske Invest Management A/S*

1 PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.

2 Dated: 8/20/12



3 HONORABLE RICHARD SLEBORG
4 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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EXHIBIT A**AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND BY PROTECTIVE ORDER**

I, _____ [print or type full name], of _____
 [print or type full address], declare under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and
 understand the Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for the
 Northern District of California on _____ [date] in the case of *In re SunPower Securities*
Litigation, Master File No. CV 09-5473-RS. I understand that the Protective Order, a copy of
 which has been given to me, prohibits me from disclosing or using in any manner any information
 or items subject to the Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with
 the provisions of the Protective Order. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of
 this Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose
 me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not
 disclose or use in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Protective Order to
 any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Protective Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the
 Northern District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Protective Order,
 even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

I hereby appoint _____ [print or type full name] of _____ [print
 or type full address and telephone number] as my agent for service of process in connection with
 this action or any proceedings related to enforcement of this Protective Order.

Date: _____

City and state where sworn and signed: _____

Printed name: _____

Signature: _____